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tion, was storing up ammunition to annihilate Osmena and Roxas, when they proudly presented their independence act for inspection and approval by the Philippine populace.

THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE DECLINES TO ACCEPT THE ACT

As the Philippine Legislature prepared to meet in regular session on July 17, 1933, the country was agog with excitement on the burning question, should the legislative body accept or reject the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act?

The advocates of the law were headed by the returned missionaries, Osmena, Roxas, Montinola, Sabido, and Tirona, and Aquino, the special envoy. They were reinforced by such notable figures as President Rafael Palma of the University of the Philippines, Representative Francisco Varona, who alone of the members of the so-called Mixed Mission headed by President Quezon had stood steadfastly in support of the law, and former Representative Gregorio Perfecto of the *Democrats* Party. The opposition to the law was no less formidable. President of the Senate Quezon was the undisputed chieftain of this group and with him stood General Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution, former Senator Juan Sumulong of the *Democrats* Party, former Representative Alfonso Mendoza, head of the Radical Party, Representative Quintin Paredes, soon to be elevated to the Speakership of the House, and Senators Elpidio Quirino and Claro M. Recto, important figures in the

Senate. In ability and standing, the two groups were approximately equal. They divided the forces of the *Nationalists*, and *Democrats* parties and soon party lines were forgotten. Those in favor of the law were colloquially referred to as *Pros* and those against the law as *Antis*.

On the afternoon of the day before the opening of the sessions of the Philippine Legislature, the advocates of the